Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Puerto Barrios—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever at Gualan.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended May 22, 1907. Present officially estimated population, 250; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Three cases yellow fever have occurred at Gualan, 88 miles from port. One death.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.
May 22	Henry T. Inge	New Orleans		0

History of yellow fever cases at Gualan—Quarantine declared at Puerto Barrios against interior—Passenger traffic suspended.

I have, since last report, made another visit of inspection to Zacapa, Gualan, and other points on railroad, induced by continued bad condition and rumors of fever. The yellow-fever patient reported by cable is convalescent and will leave his room to-day. The hospital, which has been occupied only since December, was built in accordance with recent sanitary advancement. The patient was promptly isolated and protected, and no other case has occured. The hospital has, at the present time, only 12 or 14 patients, a large diminution since my last visit, indicating a decided improvement in general sanitary conditions. As to the town of Zacapa my investigations were entirely negative. It is currently reported that there is an unusual number of cases of sickness and deaths.

At Gualan I found that there had occurred, 2 days before my visit, a death which, from information obtained, leaves no doubt of its having been due to a fulminant case of yellow fever, attacked, attended with the characteristic features of such cases, and terminating with black vomit on the third day. A case occurred in a person of the better class, a native of Guatemala, who lived through the epidemics of 1905 and 1906 in Gualan, and immediately in the center of infection of those years, and who is now occupying a house in which 4 cases of fever occurred in 1905. The death alluded to also occurred in a house in the infected center. This patient has an exceptionally good sanitary history, has always enjoyed good health; indeed, does not know of ever having had a malarial attack. Her case was well defined, and she was already convalescing.

The second case, an English woman, who has until recently lived at Guatemala City, 5,000 feet altitude; has never before been exposed to yellow fever, and as far as she knows has been free from malaria. None of the characteristic symptoms so prominent in chronic malaria in the tropics are apparent. I saw her first on the afternoon of the fifth day of her attack, and gathered the following history: Conditions—Attacked at night with chill, severe headache, backache, nausea and

vomiting, first of contents of stomach mixed with bile; nausea continued; ejecta white and mucous; eyes injected, tongue red, narrow, clean, but soft and moist; gums clean, free from sordes, and intensely red; in fact the entire fauces participated in this livid color; intense epigastric tenderness, with tenderness over splenic region; no perceptible enlargement. Bowels constipated, urine very scant; could not obtain specimen for examination at this visit. Temperature 102° F. Pulse 86.

On the following day, accompanied by Doctor Lytle, from railroad hospital, we saw the patient at 11 a. m. General condition showing progressive march of disease. Temperature, 99$\frac{4}{5}$°; pulse, 84, weak and small; nausea continued, gums bleeding; show of hemorrhage from vagina; conjunctiva and skin of face perceptibly yellow; urine almost suppressed, but scant amount obtained showed albumin; heart failure threatening. Being compelled to return to port to meet steamer, and train being delayed, could not stop to see patient on yesterday, eighth day of the fever. Saw her attendant at depot, who reported slight improvement with increased urinary secretion.

This port so far continues free from infection. Conditions in cuartel have materially improved. No medical officer in port. Authorities have established quarantine against interior by proclamation. Passenger traffic suspended.

HAWAII.

Reports from Honolulu—Quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, May 12 and 19:

Week ended May 11, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	6
Vessels disinfected and bills of health issued	2
Cabin passengers inspected	161
Steerage passengers held in quarantine	125
Crew inspected	162
Pieces of steerage baggage disinfected	136
Pieces of baggage for crew disinfected	189
Hides disinfected	1,326
Number declined certificates on account of fever	2

Week ended May 18, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	4
Vessels disinfected and bills of health issued	2
Cabin passengers inspected	28
Steerage passengers inspected	10
Crew inspected	71
Pieces of steerage baggage disinfected	10
Pieces of baggage for crew disinfected	89

HONDURAS.

Reports from Ceiba, fruit port—Increase of mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reynolds reports as follows: Week ended May 19, 1907. Present officially estimated population, about 6,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.